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10/729,218	12/05/2003	Milivoje Aleksic	00100.03.0008	9521

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ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC.
C/O VEDDER PRICE P.C.
222 N.LASALLE STREET
CHICAGO, IL 60601

EXAMINER	
SORRELL, ERON J	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2182	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/729,218	ALEKSIC, MILIVOJE	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	ERON J. SORRELL	2182	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *24 November 2009*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-28* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-28* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *05 December 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *11/25/09*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 11/24/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant argues:

Applicant respectfully submits that the cited portions of Tanaka fail to teach the use of, inter alia, a command type code. Rather, Tanaka appears to teach using a voluminous set of operation codes (e.g., "asl," "faslvw," "aslp," etc.), where each operation code corresponds to a particular instruction for the processor to execute. (Tanaka, FIGS. 29-32, ¶ [0183]: "'Instruction' indicates the operation code of an operation.").

As per argument 1, the Examiner disagrees. At paragraph 183, Tanaka teaches that “SIMD” indicates an instruction or command type. Tanaka further teaches “Instruction” indicates the operation code or opcode.

As per applicant’s arguments with regards to the Ralston reference are persuasive. Those rejections have been withdrawn however new prior art has been applied below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1-4 and 6-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Tanaka (U.S. Pub. No. 2004/0068642 hereinafter "Tanaka").

4. Referring to claim 1, Tanaka teaches a method for multimedia display in a mobile device comprising:

receiving an encoded multimedia display command encoded within a multimedia link interface protocol, the encoded multimedia display commands including a command type code and an operation code (see paragraph 183 and figures 29-32);

decoding the encoded multimedia display command to generate a multimedia display command by retrieving the multimedia

display command as referenced by the command type code and the operation code (see paragraph 183 and figures 29-32); and

executing the multimedia display command (see paragraph 183 and figures 29-32).

5. Referring to claims 2-4, Tanaka teaches wherein the command type code is utilized to determine if the encoded multimedia display command is at least one of the following: a type_zero command and a type_one command, wherein the operation code is utilized to determine if the encoded multimedia display command is at least one of the following: a read command, a write command, a response command and a reset command,wherein when the encoded multimedia display command is the type_zero command, the encoded multimedia command further includes a byte_length data packet and a byte_address data packet (see figures 28-32).

6. Referring to claims 6 and 8, Tanaka teaches the type_one command has a smaller bit length than the type_zero command and the command type code is a single bit data value and the operation code is a double bit data value (see figures 28-32).

7. Referring to claim 7, Tanaka teaches the encoded multimedia display command is received from a central processing unit across a bidirectional bus (see item 50 in figure 1).

8. Referring to claim 9, Tanaka teaches generating a multimedia output display; and providing the multimedia output display to a display device (see paragraph 183).

9. Claims 10,14-17,22, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fisher (U.S. Patent No. 6,876,379).

10. Referring to claims 10 and 16, Fisher teaches a mobile device and associated method, the mobile device comprising:

a central processing unit capable of generating an encoded multimedia display command (see item 36 in figure 1);

a camera capable of acquiring a captured image (see item 24 in figure 1);

a multimedia processing device operably coupled to the camera and to the central processing unit across a bidirectional bus, the multimedia processing device including:

a multimedia processor capable of generating a multimedia display output (see item 46 in figure 1);

a multimedia display buffer coupled to the multimedia processor (see item 40 in figure 1);

a camera interface coupled to the multimedia processor such that the processor is capable of receiving the captured image from the camera (see item 44 in figure 1); and

a multimedia link interface capable of receiving the encoded multimedia display command from the central processing unit, wherein the encoded multimedia display command is encoded in a multimedia device link command protocol such that the multimedia processor decodes and executes the encoded multimedia display command (see item 42 in figure 1 and lines 21-45 of column 3); and

an output device operably coupled to the multimedia processing device such that the output device receives a multimedia display output from the multimedia processing device for display thereupon (see item 54 in figure 1).

11. Referring to claim 14, Fisher teaches the multimedia link interface is operably coupleable to a central processing unit across a bus such that the encoded multimedia display command is received from the central processing unit and across the bidirectional bus (see item 42 in figure 1).

12. Referring to claims 15 and 23, Fisher teaches the multimedia link interface operates in at least one of: a master/slave mode and a master/master mode (see item 42 in figure 1).

13. Referring to claim 17, Fisher teaches baseband receiver operably coupled to the central processor for receiving and transmitting mobile communications thereacross (see RF Interface in figure 1).

14. Referring to claim 22, Fisher teaches the central processing unit includes a multimedia display command encoder such that the central processing unit may encode the encoded multimedia command in accordance with the multimedia device interface command protocol (see item 36 in figure 1).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

15. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the

> art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

16. Claims 11,12,18,19, and 24-28 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fisher in view of Tanaka.

17. Referring to claims 11,12,18,19, and 24 Fisher teaches the method and device of claims 10 and 16, respectively, however Fisher fails to teach the encoded multimedia display command includes a command type code and an operation code such that the command type code is at least one of following: a type_zero command and a type_command and the operation code is at least one of the following: a read command, a write command, a response command and a reset command, wherein when the encoded multimedia display command is the type_zero command, the encoded multimedia command further includes a byte_length data packet and a byte_address data packet and when the encoded multimedia display command is the type_one command, the encoded multimedia command further includes a client identifier.

Tanaka teaches, in an analogous system (see paragraph 108), the above limitations (see paragraph 183 and figures 28-32).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the

teachings of Fisher with the above teachings of Tanaka to take advantage of the robust instruction set of Tanaka.

18. Referring to claims 25 and 27, Tanaka teaches the type_one command has a smaller bit length than the type_zero command and the command type code is a single bit data value and the operation code is a double bit data value (see figures 28-32).

19. Referring to claim 26, Tanaka teaches the encoded multimedia display command is received from a central processing unit across a bidirectional bus (see item 50 in figure 1).

20. Referring to claim 28, Tanaka teaches generating a multimedia output display; and providing the multimedia output display to a display device (see paragraph 183).

21. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanaka in view of Lee (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0117585).

22. Referring to claim 5, Tanaka teaches the method of claim 3, however it fails to teach the encoded multimedia display command is the type one command, the encoded multimedia command further

includes a client identifier, the method further comprising: accessing a lookup table using the client identifier as an index.

Lee teaches, in an analogous system, the above limitations, (see paragraph 224).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the teachings of Tanaka with the above teachings of Lee in order to process the multimedia data in clusters as suggested by Lee (see paragraphs 224-228).

23. Claims 13 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fisher in view of Lee (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0117585).

24. Referring to claims 13 and 20, Fisher teaches the apparatus of claims 10 and 17, however it fails to teach the encoded multimedia display command is the type one command, the encoded multimedia command further includes a client identifier, the method further comprising: accessing a lookup table using the client identifier as an index.

Lee teaches, in an analogous system, the above limitations, (see paragraph 224).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the teachings of Fisher with the above teachings of Lee in order to process the multimedia data in clusters as suggested by Lee (see paragraphs 224-228).

25. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fisher in view of Koselj et al. (U.S. Patent No. 7,027,056 hereinafter ”Koselj”).

26. Referring to claim 21, Fisher fails to teach the display device includes a bitmap memory such that the multimedia processor can provide the multimedia display output to the display device at a display rate capable of producing a flicker free display.

Koselj teaches in an analogous system, the above limitations (see lines 49-60 of column 19).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the teachings of Fisher with the above teachings of Koselj in order to improve the visual experience for the user.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ERON J. SORRELL whose telephone number is (571)272-4160. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00AM - 4:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tariq Hafiz can be reached on 571-272-6729. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Eron J Sorrell/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2182
February 10, 2010